the Medical College of South Carolina by Ch. Richardson Miles, Esq., one of the board of trustees, delivered on Tuesday evening, March 5, at Hibernian Hall, on the occasion of the annual commence-ment, commanded the marked attention of the large audience present, and to oblige many who heard it, and also to gratify those who could not attend, it is those who could not attend, it is blished in full. Mr. Miles said: It is with unfeigned self-distrust that I indertake the performance of the task

ind Faculty has assigned me.

It is not only that the duties of my profession are so exacting in their requirements as to leave but little time to levote to anything else, but the mental habits engendered by its practice, make it very difficult for me to turn my mind into other channels of thought, and to prepare such an address as may be expected on this occasion; an address which must have a purpose and object so different from those for which I am accustomed to speak, to convince a judge or jury in order to induce a decree or procure a verdict.

And perhaps some of our detractor might add, that it requires a fee to un lock our understandings, and an antag-onist to make us exert our faculties; and that without these incentives a lawyer cannot make a speech.

But it is required of me only to speak
a few words of counsel and cheer to those

who are about to embark upon a noble alling, and to wish them God-speed in their career. And with my respect and admiration for the profession they have chosen, and my cordial sympathy with their aims and motives, the task is so congenial that I cannot decline it.

It seems to me, too, that such counse and encouragement to those about to enter upon your profession, may not inappropriately be given by one of mine, who has had some experience of professional life, its requirements, its trials and dangers, its triumphs and defeats. For there is so much in common between the professions of Lav and Medicine, that experience in one authorizes the giving of advice to those about to engage in the

Although the spheres of action of the Physician and the Lawyer are different, the one dealing with physical, and the other with civil and social laws, yet their aims arould be the same—the preserva-tion of rights, the redress of wrongs, the relief of suffering, the maintenance and vindication of Law. It is to the attain-ment of these noble ends that the phy-sician and the lawyer, each in his calling, should address his energies and devote

So too should they be guided and gov-erned by the same losty motives; Duty and Honor should be alike the govern-

eliminary education, self-discipline or, unflagging industry, close of action the lawyer and physician have to deal with similar questions and apply like principles, demanding and cultivating the same mental and moral qualities.

The power of diagnosis, for example, which I take to be the faculty which more than any other, marks the difference between physicians, is just as essential to the lawyer as to the doctor, and is tial to the lawyer as to the doctor, and is as much called into play in determining whether a remainder is vested or contin-gent, as it is in deciding whether a fever is malarial or typhoid.

As much courage may be required of the lawyer in the conduct of a cause, as of the surgeon in the performance of an operation; as much judgment and tact may be called forth in the management of "a case" in the Court House, as in the

While in our profession we are some which involve results as momentous as can depend on human conduct, it must be conceded that the habitual routine of yours brings you into more constant con-The responsibilities of each profession

are commensurate with its duties; and while fully realizing the weight which rests upon us, I can conceive of no greater burden of responsibility than that which the physician habitually bears.

Your trials, too, seem to me to be habitually greater than ours; not only is the strain upon your physical and menta

powers more continuous than with us, but the tax upon your sensibilities, in your constant contact with pain and suf-tering, and with the weaknesses and frailties of humanity, constitutes a still What suffering can exceed that of the

what sunering can exceed that of the physician of sensitive nature, and feeling heart, when, after having done all that skill, and energy, and zeal, and devotion, can do, he feels that he is powerless to arrest the progress of disease, or prolong the life of his patient.

It may be the life at stake is one on

which so much depends; around which so much interest is concentrated, so many loving ones cluster; the void which will be caused by its removal will be so tast, the bonds by which it is held so

numerous and strong, that it seems impossible that it can be withdrawn.

Upon the physician every hope is rested, and with passionate appeals, or mute entreaty, he is called upon for help. The crisis, watched for through the slowly rolling hours, has come; with breathless anxiety the loved ones gathereffort of his skill in the struggle-

cian, there to read the sontence of lite or death. With unfaltering courage and self-control he puts forth the supreme vain. He is conscious that "the dreaded of men, surnamed the Destroyer,"

"Has passed into the chamber of the sleeper, The dark and silent room, And as he enters darker grows, and deeper, The silence and the gloom." A stifled sob from the nearest and dear-

est shows that the physician's face has been read aright.

He sees the gray shadow, death's seal every gaze is fixed; and with bowed head and swelling heart head and swelling heart, he withdraws from the awful presence. God help him, what a pang is his!

But if the trials of the physician are extreme, his triumphs are proud, and his pleasures among the purest of which our nature is capable.

It is his daily privilege to assuage pain to soothe suffering, to revive the sinking spirits of the depressed, and to rekindle the hopes of the despairing. His step is listened for, and his coming watched by those to whom he is the harbinger of



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hope. And when through his instru-mentality and skill, Providence restores to loving hearts the objects of affection almost wrested from them by the Uni-versal Conqueror, the good physician's heart throbs with a bliss as exquisite as s ever vouchsafed to mortals.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

There are, my friends, rewards beyond measure of the fee bill; triumphs nobler and purer than those of the battle field and the forum, and these it may be granted to you to enjoy.

It may be granted to you to enjoy.

I rank as not least among the rewards and pleasures of the physician, the trust and confidence so universally accorded to him by those with whom his duties throw him into such close relations. Nothing should be more ennobling than this trust, should more elevate the standing that the first of your ards and stimulate the efforts of your

But from this very trust and confidence arises one of the dangers to which I think your profession is peculiarly exposed, and against the tendency to which I would caution you—the temptation to ackery and charlatanism. I do not allude so much to the low and

mean forms in which it assails you, but to the temptation to pretend to be what you are not, to profess to do what you Your art is one about which the ma

ority of the world can know nothing, and which, therefore, they are apt to regard with superstitious reverence, "Omne ignotum pro mirifico."

The most ignorant and uninformed

nong you must necessarily know much intelligent and educated patients; and, the implicit trust in the physician; which grows out of the instincts of our nature, and is so mourished by habit, almost irre-sistibly induces the assumption on his part of oracular wisdom and the selfcomplacent appropriation of credit to which he is not entitled. He is so often credited with results not due to his labors or skill, that he does not realize, or for-gets, how little frequently, is due to him, how much to Nature. Old Chaucer ut-tered a profound truth when he said of the doctor's art:

Farewell, physician, bear the man to The incense of adulation is too sweet to be readily rejected by those who habit-ually inhale it. Men ever will be deceived, often desire to be deceived, and ometimes, perhaps, should be deceived;

and then the deception is so easy, as it is, with you, and brings, as its immediate reward, reputation and gain, the temptation to practice it is often irresistible.

I do not mean to say that your profession enjoys a monopoly of quackery, and that charlatans are not to be found in the same and college. in all professions and callings. I have heard even of lawyers who pretended to be what they were not, and who reaped thereby both pence and praise. "But I think you have much the advantage of us in your opportunities for quackery."

The practice of our profession is carri

n for the most part in public, and under the keen scrutiny of antagonists, whose interest and duty, and often pleasure, it interest and duty, and often pleasure, it is to detect and expose our fallacies and mistakes, and strip, us of our false pretensions; while in your profession, (to its honor be it said,) it is but rare that one is found who will betray or expose the mistakes or blunders or want of skill of any of the fraternity. We are, therefore, more readily weighed and measured than you are. The mistakes of lawyers are exposed and proclaimed in the Court House and recorded in the reports, while, according to the old adage, "the mistakes of doctors are—buried!"

A distinguished lawyer of another State, in an address to a medical class,

State, in an address to a medical class, (to which I am indebted for valuable suggestions,) says, with keen, but good natured wit, "In Spain, where the physi-cian still carries the gold-headed cane he never attends the funerals of his patients. There is a sort of popular super-stition, that he would be reversing Scrip-ture, and following his works. The misdeeds of our profession, on the contrary, rest mainly on the earth's surface, and an autopsy is commonly a matter of course. We are confronted in the discharge of our most important duties by partial judges and observant juries, under

the challenge of public scrutiny. What we do most privately is open always to the suspicions and questionings of ad-verse interests. Nobody thinks of going to the apothecary's to criticise your pre-scriptions, after your patient has set out on the 'iter tenebricosum,' but there is a lively solicitude, generally, concerning the last will and testament which we have prepared for him. The mourner about the streets which lead to the probate offices, when they would

In tender pilgrimage,'

s poor Hood sighs."
The implicit and universal trust an confidence reposed in the physician exact from him the nicest and most sensitive is patients when sickness and pain have broken down the barriers of reserve, and he is cognizant of all their weaknesses their faults and frailties, their errors of their crimes. From him no secrets are

skeleton which is hid in every man's closet, which is, perhaps, but the natural consequence of his professional educaion. He is called upon to minister to the mind diseased; he is familiar with

"The losses, the crosses, That active man engage The fears all, the tears all, Of dim, declining age."

To him are confided the most delicate nd painful secrets of the family. These confidences should be as sacred as those

f the confessional.

But the Honor which should be your standard should do more than elevate you above the baseness of betraying con-fidence; it should lift you higher, and prevent you from abusing the confidence sposed in you, by pretending to be what ou are not. You will be trusted and you are not. You will be trusted and believed in; do not betray, but deserve this confidence, by having the highest standards, and striving to live up to

I will not dwell upon the trials to which, in your professional life, you will be subjected; but steadfast fidelity to Truth and Honor will carry you safely through them all.

"To your ownself be true; "And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, you Gentlemen of the graduating class, you are under pecular obligations to the faculty of the College, not only for the valuable instruction which they have given you, but for having by their personal efforts maintained this College, without which many of you would not have been able to obtain the degree of M. D. now conferred upon you.

conferred upon you.

For many trying years have these gentlemen devoted their talents and knowledge, time and labor, to the duties of the College, at personal sacrifice which very few know or appreciate. Actuated by a high sense of duty to their profession, and to their city and State, during our darkest days, they have preserved and

maintained the institution; and to them the State and city owe very much. But the strain has been too great and long continued, and the personal sacrifice too heavy, and unless some relief is speedily afforded them it can scarcely be hoped

Now that the State has been freed from the bondage under which she groaned and her destinies are controlled by he own sons, may we not confidently that this time-honored and cherished in-stitution will not be forgotten or neglec-ted, but will receive that fostering aid which is required to restore its highest

capacity for usefulness.

It has done much for the medical proit is very dear to Charleston. From its ble as from those of any similar institu tion in the country. From its walls have been sent forth into many States, men of the highest worth and greatest useful-

Our State and people surely will not willingly let die the College, founded, and maintained, and graced and honored by Holbrook and Moultrie, and Prioleau, and Frost, and Dickson and Bellinger, and by one, who has filled in turn so many of its chairs, and who touched activity that he did not address who still nothing that he did not adorn, who still remains among us, full of years and full

of honors, the venerable, distinguished, and beloved, Geddings.

Already we have seen that the people of the State realize the duty and necessity of providing for the higher training and culture of the sons of the State, and we hope and expect before long to see the State University again established and in successful operation. And when the University is established we hope that this, the only medical school in the State, will be made part and parcel of it. Such an arrangement will be greatly to the advantage of the State, which will the secure the use of a very valuable property, and the benefit of an institution, organized and established, and well adapted for its purposes; and it will afford to this College the means not only of maintaining itself, but of raising its tendard improving its facilities, and entered improving its facilities, and entered improving its facilities. standard, improving its facilities, and en-larging and extending its usefulness.

Such a union of the Medical College of outh Carolina with the State University would be in conformity with the usage prevailing in very many of the States, where the medical schools of the States Universities are removed from their other colleges, and located in cities, which are better adapted for the requirements of medical schools.

The advantages which will accrue to the people of South Carolina from main-taining a Medical College in the State, are too obvious to need enumeration. The standards of the medical pr South Carolina, intellectual and ethical, have always been exceptionally high, and great efforts should be made to continue to the young men of the State the advantages to be derived from these in-

It was my good fortune, recently, to hear a distinguished physician of Charleston address a committee of the Legislature, on a subject in which the medical profession take a deep interest— the establishment of a State Board of of the State Medical Society. After calling attention to the provisions of the proposed bill, by which all the services which would be required would be performed by members of the profession gratuitously, he said, with a glow of just pride upon his face, and with a dignity and earnestness which made a profound impression upon all who heard him, that God that no where does the physician occupy a higher social position than he loes in South Carolina, and where, therefore, he can afford to be poor, and to Those familiar with the status of the medical profession in other communities will appreciate the value of this tribute. The Faculty, recognizing their obliga-

tion to make every effort to keep pace with the best medical colleges of the country, have carefully considered what changes in the course of instruction are desirable to attain this end. A committee of the Faculty, to whom this question was referred, in a carefully considered and able report, which has been adopted by the Faculty, say: "An examination of the catalogues and circulars of the foremost in cal colleges of the land, shows: First—Either an adoption by them of a compulsory collegiate deavor towards that end as soon as practicable. Second—A graded course of intruction, with partial examinations at the end of each year on the studies of that period of the curriculum. Third— A decided advance in the opportunities afforded the student for practical (i. e.

pharmacy and physiology, with increased advantages in clinics and operative sur-"The cause of these changes is evident on reflection. The increased facilities now offered the medical student are not only the result of an honorable competition on the part of the various colleges, but are largely the effect of a better educated public opinion, which revolts at entrusting the issues of life and death to heads and hands ill prepared for the proper discharge of their momentous responsibilities, as also of the personal en-thusiasm of each corps of instructors, who cannot but feel that mighty tide of scientific progress which to-day rolls over every civilized land. "The time was when, owing to the exi-

laboratory) work in chemistry, hintiology,

gencies of a thinly settled population in a comparatively undeveloped country, young men would not bear the restraints of a long period of apprenticeship and education. Their souls were fired to enter at once into the battle of life; and unch was the demand for workers that less attention was paid to individual fit-

ness. The community flattered itself with possessing the ability to recognize those whose natural talents could lift them above deficiencies of early training.

"The medical student of to-day, how ever, has about him a thicker population, with increased competition in every walk of life, and a public, taking it all in all, better read and more discriminating than has ever before existed. He should feel the absolute necessity of procuring the most reliable and complete preparation for his calling. Unfortunately, he does not always do so, but the proportion of those seeking a higher education is

steadily on the increase."

The Faculty recommend the adoption of the following changes in the curriculum, at the earliest moment practicable: "First. The prolongation of the course

to three annual terms.
"Second. The adoption of provisions whereby the instruction may be in ac-cordance with the attainments of the student, so as to carry him progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order.

"Third. The instituting of an examithe fundamental branches, viz: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica; and of a final one, on the com-pletion of the course, on Surgery, Medi-

cine and Obstewrics.
"Fourth. Providing the means by

which every student may enjoy the fullest facilities for practical (i. e. laboratory) work in Chemistry and Microscopy operative Surgery on the cadarer, and practical instruction in the use of modern apparatus, whether for diagnosis or treatment, hospital and bedside observation.
"Fifth. The improvement of the course

offered to students in pharmacy."

I may add, that there is another m desirable and important change which is necessary to enable the student to profit y these facilities, namely, an increased reliminary education in those who enter

This is not an appropriate occasion for discussing these suggestions, nor have I the ability or knowledge requisite for such discussion; but I cannot omit to say, in passing, that I have been more and more impressed each year since the war with the conviction that there never was a time when education, to be practical, more essentially requires that it be liberal and thorough. In the struggle and contest of life in which we are engaged, our young men have to encounter, and compete with, those who are thor-oughly trained and equipped with full intellectual panoply, and to hold their own in the contest, they must have like

raining and equal weapons.

And to ensure a healthy development the moral training must keep pace with the intellectual; for there is, perhaps, no condition of society more fraught with danger than where the intellect is developed beyond the moral nature.

'Let knowledge grow from more to more But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But yaster."

It is for you, gentlemen, who have had the views of the Faculty impressed on you, when you go forth from the college, o promulgate them and prepare the way or their introduction. But these most desirable changes sug-

out, and the greater usefulness of the college promoted; indeed, it is doubtful whether its continued existence can be secured, and its property preserved, with-out prompt and efficient extraneous aid. Such aid we can expect and hope for only from the State, whose duty and in-terest alike it is to afford it, whenever she shall be able to do so. This succor, the State, still compassed as she is with trials, and laden with burdens, cannot now afford.

from the dust of humiliation and restored to her own proud place. She has emerged from the darkness of despair into the light of hope, and we trust that some rays may shine upon and rekindle the lustre of this time-honored and beoved institution. Our deliverance has been, under Prov

dence, wrought out by the matchless fortitude and wisdom of him, "Who, moving up from high to higher, Now stands on Fortune's crowning slope, The pillar of the people's hope, The centre of the State's desire."

We number the Governor among our Trustees, and as leader, as patriot, as statesman and scholar, this institution just commend itself to his interest and affection, and we may feel assured of his just and judicious assistance when the ime comes that the Etate can extend to

us its fostering aid.
Gentlemen of the Faculty, we congrat ulate you on the encouraging results of your self-sacrificing and devoted labors, exhibited in this, the largest class which has graduated from the College since the Amid difficulties and discourageyou, and perhaps even justified you in abandoning the work imposed on you, you have not wearied in well doing, but ave contined faithful to your duties and responsibilities; and so far from lowering the standards and requirements of your College, you have earnestly endeav and extend then

You have deserved well of your pro-

And you, my friends, who to-night enter upon your professional life, remem-ber, that the training which you have received from the instructors in your Alma Mater has been only preliminary. They have but (in the beautiful language of Milton) "conducted you to a hill side, where they have pointed out the right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious, indeed, at the first ascent, but else so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospects and melodious sounds on every side, that the harp of Orpheus was not

Your true and real education, that which their training only served to teach you how to acquire, now begins, the edu cation which you give yourselves.

As yet, within the temple of the Fate your several fortunes are inscribed.

To some life may prove

——"a galling load Along a rough, a weary road;" to all, the pathway must at times be steep and thorny, beset with dangers and trials with sloughs of despondency and dark

without leading through green pastures nd opening up well-springs of gladness. You will be guided by different motives of conduct, stimulated to action by vari-ous incentives. The hope of distinction the love of grain, zealous devotion to your art, human affections, will incite and actuate you. But there is an incentive to action, and a guide to conduct, purer, nobler, more enduring than these. Ambition may cease to allure, riches may fail to satisfy, zeal may flag, and affection anguish; but Duty never fails. Let me urge you to devote your lives o her services, who

From vain temptations dost set free And calm'st the weary strife of frail human

Her aspect may at first seem harsh and unattractive, but Duty, "Stern law-giver; thou yet dost wear

The Godhead's most benignant grace; Nor know me anything so fair, As the smile upon thy face." Her service is exacting, but she in parts a strength equal to every trial;

and her compensations are beyond all others. She, as no other can, sustains in conflict, consoles in defeat, and crowns with completest victory at the last;

For in all lands, and through all hur

story. The path of duty, is the way to glory." You now, gentlemen, go forth from the walls of your Alma Mater. See to it, that by your lives and labors you illusvalue, and commend her to the gratitude of all.

- In Hartford, Conn., women received twenty-five cents per dozen for making corsets; and the cotton thread, which must be bought of the corset manufacturer, is deducted from this sum. There are thirteen stitches to the inch, and five thousand stitches in one corset. An exhalf a dozen in a day, and thus

THE REPORT ON FORESTRY.

rks of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, in the House of Represen -The Way the Money Goes for Printing and the Agricultural Interests of th Country Neglected.

In the House of Representatives, on the 26th of March, a resolution was un-der consideration which proposed to print 5,000 copies of the report on fores-try by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Aiken moved to amend by inserting 25,000 copies, and on this amendment he noke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, some explanation is necessary to acquaint the House with the subject before them that they may vote understandingly upon the report of the Committee on Printing. In the spring of 1874, a memorial was

presented to Congress from the "Ameri-can Association for the Advancement of Science," asking for such legislation as would tend to encourage the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests. mittee on Public Lands, who, after maturely considering its merits, reported favorably and presented a bili authoriz-ing the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Forestry, who should make investigations upon this and all kindred subjects. This commissioner was subsequently appointed, and he is the agent of the government who now pre-sents to this body the result of his investigations in the shape of a report upon forestry, and of which report I ask the publication of 25,000 copies, instead of 5,000 as proposed by the Committee

on Printing.

I am not here, sir, to defend this agent, for I never knew him until I met him before the Committee on Agriculture; but he is a man of national reputation, and I presume has his reputation some-what at stake in submitting this report. He has labored assiduously for two years the has involved assistationally to fulfill the order of Congress in making these investigations upon the subject of forestry, forest culture, and all other questions incidental thereto.

The printing of this report was ma-turely considered by the Committee on Agriculture, consisting of eleven members. The manuscript is sufficient to fill two volumes, one a volume of closely printed matter of perhaps 650 pages, the other a volume of statistical matter, comprising about 350 or 400 pages. Your Committee on Agriculture believe it would be prudent, wise and proper to publish the entire report, making perhaps 1,000 or 1,100 pages. But by a peculiar rule of this House, to which I was not appropriate an objection after am not now offering an objection, after the consideration of the subject by the committee of eleven members, we have the matter again submitted for the con-sideration of the Printing Committee, which is composed of but three mem-bers, who in their wisdom decide that the Committee on Agriculture were 95 per cent. wrong. To my mind, sir, this s a most remarkable conc

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing if he has delved into this mass of manuscript magnitude of this work, and of its importance to the people of this country? If he has, I would ask why is it that his committee have suggested the printing of only 5,000 copies? Is it because printing a large number would not be "in the line of economy?" If this is the purport of his report, and it should be approved by this House, I shall on a proper occasion introduce a resolution, to be referred to an appropriate commit-tee, asking for a definition of that oft-

5,000 copies of this report, and instead of spending a larger amount for the benefit of the great agricultural interests of our country, the Committee on Print-ing favor that economy which would almost smother the report and prevent a single copy from falling into the hands of the farmers. Sir, compare this species of economy with that which appropriates for a defunct navy or for an inefficient army more millions of the public money than we are asking for thousands. Yes sir, we give more as an annual salary to a single commodore or general than is asked for to spread information among

sion that the agricultural interests have asked that some benefit shall accrue to them from the appropriations made to develop the recources of the country. Mr. Finley—Will the gentleman from South Carolina allow me to make a suggestion in the way of an inquiry?

Mr. Aiken—Certainly. Mr. Finley—The gentleman stated that it would cost \$5,000 to print 5,000 copies of this report. Now, is it not true that it would only cost \$15,000 to print 25,000

Mr. Aiken-I can print 25,000 copies Mr. Speaker, I undertook to rummage through this mass of manuscript to sat sfy myself about its contents; and having learned its supposed contents by an examination of the captions to the various chapters, I ask the privilege of sta-

ting them to the House.

The first chapter contains an account of the distribution of forests throughout the United States, and their extent in

the respective States and territories.

The second chapter is captioned "The methods of preserving and increasing these forests;" the third speaks of the these forests;" the third speaks of the methods of planting out forests, and describes the trees best adapted to different localities. Fourth, "Wood as a material for paper making." Fifth, "The manufacture of charcoal and its uses, with wood gas for illumination and other pur-Sixth, "The consumption of wood by railroads, the respective con-sumption for fuel and for cross-ties." Seventh, "The comparative value of dif-ferent kinds of wood for heating purposes." Eighth. "The resinous products of our forest, and the European method

of preserving resinous trees."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is a well know. fact that the resinous industries of the Southern States, in which so much money is annually invested, are being seriously injured by the suicidal policy adopted in this country of extracting as much turpentine from the trees as possible at the shortest practicable time. This gradual but certain destruction of this immense industry should be averted, and it can only be done by furnishing our citizens with the information contained in this chapter. If investigation has ndustry can be continued for generations, and yet not exhaust the means of supply, it will be worth more than the publishing this report to our citizens, if we by this means inform them of this method. And, sir, unless somedo? When the matter came before us thing be done to check the present system, this great industry, which at pres-

ent seems exhaustless, must in a few years be confined to a very contracted The next chapter treats of the tanning naterials to be found in this country

duty, has enabled the United States to export annually eight million dollars' and if it were known whence we could obtain the material to enable us to tan leather at a still less cost, our exports might be increased twofold to the advantage of that portion our aboring population

their occurrence and preservation" is the caption of another chapter, and I would only ask, if there are not towns and villages in our Northwestern States that would have read the cost of existing this. would have paid the cost of printing this report could they have been allowed and not of the committee. We have within the past four years to circulate just agreed to print 300,000 of the Agrithis chapter among their neighbors?

this chapter among their neighbors?

The next chapter speaks of the "insect ravages of forests, diseases, and other destroying agencies." What can be of more immediate interest to the agricultural communities of our country? Entire forest belts are sometimes swept out of existence by insects, and if in this chapter we are to be advised of a

remedy, that alone will be worth the cost of publication. portance of forests to agriculture. A vital question; none more so. To-day the oughtless farmer fells his forests with the hope and prospect of immediate gain, never for one moment believing that the great cause of agriculture is injured just to the extent that he assists in denuding the earth of the covering nature gave it. If, by reading this chapter, he can be restrained and induced to preserve and indeed increase his forest area, will we not be amply repaid for the appropriation? From almost every section of our country comes the wail that the climate has changed or some other cause exists that prevents our lands producing as they did years ago. Who can say that the destruction of our forests is not the cause of this mysterious change. Perhaps there are data enough in this chapter to satisfy the thoughtful agriculturist.

This is followed by a chapter or disser-tation upon the manner in which the forests of Europe are managed. Are we too old to learn from these experienced scientists? Years ago the farmers of Europe were as reckless and thoughtless as are the farmers of America, and to-day ness. The annual freshets of the Po and other European rivers are national ca-lamities. Their cause is directly as-cribed to the destruction of the forests upon the adjacent hillsides. No one can tell how many millions of acres of fertile low lands have in this country been sides gulches of barren sand upon our irrevocably ruined bottom lands, while the soluble fertility is swept by the river's current into the ocean. Let us learn from those more experienced a lesson as to have lesson as to how to arrest this accelerated on of her soil, let us ecome adepts in this school of learning. If the luxuriant leaves of our forest trees retard the flow of rain-water that frequently pours from our summer's clouds rate of an inch in depth to a minute of time, then let us cherish the

age the growth of those miniature root-Europe has her schools of forestry, and the next chapter in this eport treats of that subject. Are we too learned to re-ceive instruction from this source also? If this report tells us what Europe is Brown, Jr., says Mr. Gerrit Smith undoing, let us know the fact, and let our derstood and endorsed, but he is confifarmers learn what older nations are do- dent Mr. Smith did not know that Harng upon a subject of such vital in

trunks that bear those leaves and encour-

tance to their vocation. But the last chapter is perhaps the most important, and that treats of the influence of forests on climate. Speaker, who can tell us to-day what effect this denudation of our country has upon our climate? Why the sudden and unprecedented changes in our climate in almost every section of this broad land? Whence the cause of the periodic droughts annually experienced now-a-days throughout our cotton belt? No one can say that denudation and consequent rapid evaporation is not the cause. Mr. Speaker, these are the various topics treated of in the first volume of this report. The second volume is one of statistics, which we do not ask to ave published, but which, I believe

should appear with the other as informa-tion for the people.

I have made a calculation of the cost publishing 25,000 copies of this report, provided it covers no more than 650 pages. It will not exceed \$11,200.

Mr. Singleton—Did you get that from

the Public Printer? Mr. Aiken-Yes; and I can state another fact for the benefit of this House, and I beg the members to hear and remember it. While 25,000 copies of this report, if published by the government on, where house rent, fuel and gas are supplied at the expense of the government, will cost \$11,200, I can take the very same job to Philadelphia and have it done by private parties for \$9,400. Fifty thousand copies of this work will cost but \$21,000, and 100,000 copies would not cost as much as you pay to three or four officials of this government in the shape of annual salaries, and it was for the printing of this last number that the Committee on Agriculture asked in their report. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the report of the Committee on Printing, proposing to publish only tains so much invaluable information upon the agricultural and manufacturing industries of our country, is unreasonably economical, and I trust the House will adopt my amendment proposing to

publish 25.000 copies. Mr. Singleton-The Committee on Printing have no feeling about this matter. I desire to lay before the House what the Committee on Agriculture did. The gentleman has told but a part; I wish to tell the balance. The committee recommended to the House the publication of 100,000 copies of this report, em-bracing 1,150 pages, 350 pages of which the Committee on Printing propose to strike out, because the gentleman who prepared the work states that it is not necessary they should be published, as everybody. Now, it seems to me that to publish 100,000 copies of this work, at the enormous expense of \$100,000, would in the present state of our finances be an extravagant expenditure of money, and unless the House shall take the responsibility of publishing that number, or even 25,000, as proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Aiken,] it will not be done. What did your Committee on Printing

we considered it in all kindness toward the gentleman who made the report from the Committee on Agriculture. Professor Hough, who prepared the work, before us, and, after a thorough examination, came to the concluthat we ought to publish about 5,000 volumes and have the work stereotyped. Can anything be more important, Mr. Speaker? I imagine not. This industry, by the importation of raw hides without that we ought to putins about 5,000 the root—then its eaves. —This is a world of second-hand goods. Every pretty girl has been some find it really so valuable, it will be a other fellow's sweetheart.

ber that we may think the value of the work will justify. This is exactly what the Committee on Printing have done. We did not follow the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture for the publication of 100,000 volumes, containboring population.

"The results of the forest fires and of which three hundred and fifty pages this work, it will be the act of the House. cultural Report, showing our interest in agriculture. I now call the previous

The previous question was seconded main question ordered; which was upon the amendments of Mr. Aiken, to strike out "5" and insert "25," so as to provide for printing 25,000 copies. The amendment was agreed to, there being ayes 130, noes not counted.

John Brown, Jr., the son of John Brown who made the attack on Harper's Ferry, Va., has written to the Hon. John Ferry, Va., has written to the Holl. John Cochrane, of New York, a full statement of the general plans of "John Brown of Ossawattamie," together with a review of the special plans, so far as they referred to Harper's Ferry, accompanying the statement with the facts, so far as he knew them, of Gerrit Smith's knowledge and want of knowledge of those plans. Mr. Cochrane has given the let ter for publication, accompanying it with a letter from himself, in which he draws the conclusion that, although Mr. Smith was fully cognizant of the general plans of John Brown, he was entirely ignorant of the contemplated raid which ended so fatally, that raid being in direct vio-lation of the general plans as unfolded to Mr. Smith. Mr. Cochrane, therefore, reaffirms his belief in Gerrit Smith's entire truthfulness, and maintains that when he denied all previous knowledge of the Harper's Ferry attack, he spoke

the truth unreservedly, and did not resort to a cowardly evasion. In his letter John Brown, Jr., says his father's attack on Harper's Ferry is "assumed by the public mind to be the complete exponent of his general purposes; whereas it should stand in the ublic estimate only as a single fact, indicating his general purpose 10 more, perhaps, than does a single mountain peak gives an idea of the general direc-tion of a mountain chain." He says propose to forcibly liberate the slaves of individual slaveholders, where in his progress to destruction. If Europe has individual slaveholders, where in his discovered that a preservation of her opinion it could be done most success. fully. He considered that the moun tains and swamps of the South afforded places where forcibly emancipated slaves could find refuge and be defended and he intended that from the numerous strongholds there furnished by nature small bands of the freed slaves, under con petent leadership, should carry ou a persistent, self-supporting guerilla warfare, in which no more violence should be used than should be found necessary in defence or in effecting the liberation of slaves by such predatory

This much of his father's plan John or's Ferry was to be attacked. all of the Brown party, except Kagi and the negroes, vehemently opposed and the negroes,

this attack. A Woman of Influence.

"I want to know if this is a steam inju n or a hoss car!" yelled a woman with a complexion like an old boot, as she hooked the conductor in the coat collar with the handle of her umbrella, and pulled him back with a jerk that came very near stretching him out on the

"Really, mum, I don't understand you,"

"Really, mum, I don't understand you, stammered the young man.
"You don't, hey? No, I'll be bound you don't; but if you don't stop this car, and that mighty suddent too, or I'll give you a taste of this unbrella over your wooden head that you will understand. Here I've been motionin' to you and shakin my fist at you for the last two shakin my fist at you for the minutes but there you stand grinnin' like a chessy cat at the gals on the sidewalk and never once shipin' your eyes around to see how your passengers are comin' on. There now, help me out with my basket, an' look sharp about it. You've carried me five blocks further'n wanted to go, an' I want you to tell the man what runs that car comin' youder to pass me back free. I'm a patient woman, an' never say much, but I've got lots of influence, young man—for my man is fireman in a printin' office down town-an' if you know which side of your bread has the butter on you'll attend to business a little sharper the next time I'm aboard. That's all. You hear

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA .- I cannot be

lieve that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life in cast up by the ocean of eternity to float for a mo ment on its waves and sink to nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents on our hearts? We are born for a higher world where rainbows never fade--where the stars will be but before us, like isles they contain mostly matters which are that slumber on the ocean; and where embraced in other reports accessible to the beings that pass before us like shad-

> - A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said: "Miss, upon my word you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compli-ment, sir, if I were not on oath."

resent his wife with material for a new dress, was surprised to see the dealer slip the cloth in an envelope and say he would have the buttons sent right up in We had a dray.

- "Is this Adam's House?" asked a thorough stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes," was the

reply, "it's Adam's house till you get to the roof—then it's eaves."

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciar es. and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

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All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money
orders, &c., should be made payable to the order
E. B. MUKRAY & CO.,
Anderson, S. C.

WOMAN'S CURIOUS FORGERIES. low a Memphis School Teacher Raised Several Thousand Dollars.

A very curious case of forgery by a

offense appears to be undiscoverable, is

woman, in which the motive for

Mary Hampton, for ten years a teach ir in the public schools of that city, is the culprit. She lived with her mother, a widow and also a teacher in the public schools, in a house furnished by the city and adjoining the school in which they taught. Miss Hampton is small in stature, delicate and consumptive in appearance, and 30 years old. Her salar with her mother's came to \$140 a month.

In November last Miss Hampto: Reily, \$650 worth of city scrip, givin; her individual note for \$650, and lateral a note for \$800 purporting to have been drawn by J. T. Osborne on James T. Leath, and bearing Mr. Leath's in-dorsement. When the note fell due par; of it was paid and three new bills by Os borne on Leath, indorsed by the latter were given, two of which were paid by Miss Hampton at maturity. All fou were forgeries as to the indorsement and drawer of the notes. Osborne is a myth In December, 1877, before these for geries were discovered, Miss Hampton

bought \$700 more city scrip from Mr.
Reily, giving him three orders, due in
one, two and three months, on the Boan
of Education for salary due Miss Hamp
ton and her mother, both of whom appa rently signed the orders. Mrs. Hamp ton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education holds no moneys for either Miss Hampton or her mother. tained a loan of \$1,500 cash on a not signed by herself and indorsed by Mr.

Kate E. Dawson from President Fisher of the Emmet Bank. The indorsemen was forged. She obtained the indorsement of a druggist of Memphis to her note for \$500, by depositing with him forged notes of hand calling for \$2,800, and negotiated the indorsed note at once. She borrowed several thousand dollar from personal friends without giving security, and finally borrowed money of a certificate of indebtedness given her by the Board of Education at her request, and then, making affidavit that the certificate was lost, drew the mone; due her thereon. It should be added that last fall she made a present of a cart load of new furniture to the paster f St. Bridget's Church, the bill for which was sent to the church some few months later.

There is scarcely a trace left of the ton within a few months has secured by these devices. When accused she denied almost everything, and seemed to be amused at her own detection. When her victims called to see her she up-braided them with faithlessness and reachery, and then commenced crying. It has been discovered that she has been a heavy purchaser of dry goods—princi-pally ladies wear—during the past year. At one house her annual bill amounted Her bills at millinery establishments were also quite large, and at jewelry stores she occasionally made nice purchases. These dry goods, &c., she never wore, always dressing neatly and plainly, and what she did with them remains to be discovered. Mr. Fisher, of the Emmet Bank, Mr. Reily and Col. Leath ave received anonymous letters purporting to come from a relative of hers who claims to be the guilty party in all the above transactions. These letters are curiously worded and written and are either by Miss Hampton or some confederate of hers. There is as yet no proton, who with her mother stood well in the esteem of the community. It is said that since her exposure the daughter has several times attempted suicide.

AN AMUSING COMEDY OF ERROES.

—Mme. de V. was very jealous, and de-termined to watch her husband. One day he told her he was going to Ver-sailles, and when he went out, she put on her bonnet and followed him. She kept him in sight until he turned into a passage which shortened the way to the railroad station, where she missed him. She stood for a few minutes in the passage looking about, and suddenly saw a man coming out of a glove-shop with a rather over-dressed lady. From a distance she made sure the man was her husband, and without a word of warning she gave him three or four sound boxes on the ear. When the gentleman turned round to confront his assailant, she perceived that she had made a mistake, and at the same time she caught sight of her husband, who had repleuished a cigar-case at a tobacconist's and was crossing the street. What could she do? She fainted in the arms of the stranger whose ran off as fast she could to avoid scan-dal. The stranger, who was a comedian, was astonished to find an unknown lady in his arms; and, while his ears were still tingling with the blows, he was again startled. A gentleman collared him and shaking him roughly, asked him what he meant by embracing a lady in the street.
"Why, she boxed my ears and fainted?" screamed the actor. "She is my wife," The infuriated gentlemen shook their fists until the lady, who had been carried into a shop, recovered sufficiently to ex-plain how it happened.

CUTTING A MAN'S TONGUE OUT .-Robt. F. Hulburt, Private Secretary of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has just had his tongue amputated near the root, by Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleavland. The Plain Dealer's correspondent says that "the chin was sawed in twain and the jaws spread apart in order to take out the diseased tongue. The work was performed in a comparatively short space of time, and the patient was comfortable and conscious in less than an hour. Next day Mr. Hurlburt walked across the room, and wrote his wants upon paper. He is not permitted to attempt to speak, and, of course, could not do so if he desired. The physicians think he will be able to articulate audibly in the course of time. Thus far the difficulty has been to give nourishment, which has been done by injection. Glass cubes have been secured, and hereafter nourishment will be given by that means until the soreness in the mouth is some-what subdued." This is noted as a very Hurlburt had a cancer at the root of his tongue. A like operation for the same cause was recently performed at one of the hospitals in the city of Albany, but the patient died a few days subs quently.

- "Do you see any grapes, Bob?"
"Yes, but there is dogs," "Big dogs,
Bob?" "Yes, very big." "Then come along-these grapes are not ours, you

-The United States utilizes in agriculture ten per cent. of its area; Great Britain, fifty-eight per cent. and Hol-